

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

berte's New Theatre-Ills Last Crime American Art Gullery Ariter Fand Ethillion, Buoth's Theatre-Humply Dumply, Matthew, Daly's New Theatre-The Royal Middy. Fifth Avenue Theater-Pirates of Peters Gras d Opera Bonn -Roundale. Matthre. Mayerty's Theatre-Unknown, Matthes, Bioster & Bint's Garden-Concert. Ranter & Blatte Garden-Corest.

Baddison Square Therefore—Hert Kirks.

New York Sharting Bink—Madison av., 5eth and 59th ste
Nikhola Garden—The Galley Sava. Malines.

New York Aquarinum—Pariston Cross. Malines.

National Academy of Dealgn—Water Orlor Eshuttion. Olympic Theatre, Davy Crockett, Mallice, Po. h. Theatre.—The Westship March, Standard Theatre.—Herrys. Ban Francisco Ministrats.—Pictics of Santy Roce.

Theatre Comique—Nulligan Guards Christma Fony Pastor's Theatre—Variety. Union Square Theatre-The False Friend. Wallack's Theatre-The Shaughran The Place_If There Be a Place_for

Detectives. The Rev. Dr. CROSDY's card makes one fact manifest, and it is that the Reverend Doctor knows very little of what is going on in his own Society. If detectives are to be employed anywhere by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, why not employ them to ascertain what the officers of the Society are about and communicate this information to the President? It is evident that Dr. Chosby was greatly surprised to learn that Mr. WHITNEY was engaged in an undertaking so pearly of a blackmailing character that the difference was hardly perceptible to the naked eye. If the imps had reported to him instead of reporting to Mr. WHITNEY, he would have known all about it, and people who know Dr. CROSBY will be slow to believe that such a scheme

would have been countenanced by him. The recent developments in reference to humerous burglaries committed along the neighboring coast of New Jersey go far to confirm the views which we have already expressed, that the most useful detective work could be done among the clergy and the zealous reformers.

Here were two men conspicuous for their plety and their interest in church matters going out nights and plundering houses of furniture, wines, and almost every conceivable article to be found in fine residences. With a great quantity of these the house of one of these plous burglars was furnished and adorned.

It would seem from this that the men employed by the Keyhole Society might better be watching the superior class of dwellings, rather than those under a ban; for these exhorting burglars felonlously took the property from certain elegant residences, and feloniously conveyed it into other elegant and costly residences—the latter being their own.

If keyholers are to be employed and paid, their efforts may as well be advantageously directed.

Samoa.

In his farewell address to his countrymen, the First President uttered these words of warning: "The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible.' This advice was long heeded. It was reserved for our day to begin a departure from WASHINGTON'S policy.

One of the early acts of the HAYES Administration was to acquire a foothold on the Navigator, now commonly called the Samoan, Islands. This was an act unprecedented in our history; and it was sanctioned by the Senate on the ground that the harbor of Pago-Pago, exclusive jurisdiction over which was offered, would make an excellent naval and coaling station.

Just before the negotiations for this purpose were begun, the English colonial auhorities in the Pacific, who had already acuired the Fiji Islands, cast covetous eyes on the neighboring Samoan group. But as they offered annexation outright, and not a protectorate, Chief MAMRA, with his lawyer, travelled to Washington and executed the treaty that now subsists. After that the British authorities wanted

s foothold in Samoa more than before, and secured one. The Germans, who had traders there like the English, followed their example with almost ludierous fidelity. Great Britain had asserted her authority by calling on Samoa to pay \$6,000 damages for a of life in a fracas on board the Barraconts. Capt. STEVENS, a year or more before. and had sent Consul MAUDSLEY on the Sapphire to collect the money, under the threatened penalty of battering down the town of Tutulia. In like manner, Germany showed that she also was not to be trifled with, by sending the corvette Ariadne and the gunboat Nautilus to collect a money claim. This succeeded so well that Germany next struck a treaty with Samoa for a harbor and coaling station like the American. Berlin news shows that now Germany proposes an annual subsidy to a company formed for carrying on in Samon the business of the bankrupt Godernoys. As this is a clear advance toward acquiring colonial power, the news is accompanied by the comment that "since both England and the United States have set foot on the islands, it is apprehended that Germany's pretensions may lead to grave political complications."

Here, then, in this distant Pacific archipelago, our country has found the spot to begin the foreign political connections that its policy has hitherto repudiated. A few months ago Capt. R. CHANDLER, commanding the Lackawanna, sent word to Washington from Apia that Sir ARTHUR Gordon was expected from England, " and he may be empowered to annex the Samoan group and establish a protectorate. If that proves true, I shall protest against the annexation of Pago-Pago harbor, and the land set aside or assigned as a coaling station ceded by treaty to the United States, and go there, if necessary, to protect our station.' He also mentions that he had received instructions " to protect citizens in rights acquired by treaty."

To add to possible troubles, an enterpris-

ing American, succeeding to the role of STEINBERGER, has had himself gazetted Premier of Samos, with absolute power as formal protest of Capt. ZEMBSCB, the Gercarrying on a war against an opposition claimant to the throne of the kingdom. Exactly what the Samoans expect of this country is not clear; but Mr. GUSTAVUS GOWARD, United States Commercial Agent at Pago-Pago, says that the treaty is considered there as "an assurance of protection" against German and English Interference with Samoan political affairs. Capt. Chan-DLER describes three governments as existing, two of them now in hostilities, and occupying different portions of the tersuls over a portion which is recognized by

geographical importance of the group as the key of Central Polynesia, with the rivalries for dominion over it, points to international complications in the future.

The Divorce Question in France.

Next to the FERRY bill, which would remodel the educational system, the most interesting measure now pending in the French Parliament is concerned with the introduction of divorce. The project, which in England or the United States would be discussed exclusively on social grounds, is in France made a political question, the clerical party and the Conservative Republicans being arrayed on one side, and most of the Radicals on the other. This curious state of things is explicable by a review of the conflicting legislation on the subject during the present century.

Up to the revolution of 1789 the law makers of France concurred with the canonists in affirming that marriage, of its essence, is an institution, and not a contract. This principle, however, had been questioned by MONTAIGNE and MONTESQUIEU, and its hold on public opinion was severely shaken, during the latter part of the last century, under the pressure of VOLTAIRE and the Encyclopredists. Nevertheless the indissolubility of the marriage tie remained imbedded in the statutes; and although the propriety of divorce was made the subject of a long and exciting controversy in the Constituent Assembly, that body took no action in the premises. It was only some ten years later that divorce was formally admitted into the code, and the reasons assigned by the legislators are worth recalling at this time. The question, they said, ought to receive a different solution, according to the state of public morals in a given community. Where the manners of a people are sober and correct, more, perhaps, is to be lost than gained by the sanction of divorce; but the case, it was urged, is different where laxity and corruption are already widely spread. Much was said, too, about the wrong unjustly suffered by the innocent party to that separation from bed and board which had always been sanctioned by French law. It was argued that such compulsory isolation entailed disorders which a second union might have remedied. It was shown, too, that the number of marriages and the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate children had alarmingly increased under the old regime of indissoluble union. All arguments of this sort, based on the apparent interest of the State, had great weight with the framers of the French civil code, and they finally recorded their conviction that the commonwealth required the introduction of divorce for the increase of the population. We may state here, however, that during the short period in which the new law was applied a divorced woman was not, as a rule, received even in the lax society of the imperial era.

The freedom of divorce thus introduced was revoked in the second year of the Restoration, in compliance, be it noted, with the peremptory demands of the clerical party. A precisely opposite sentiment caused the Chamber of Deputies in 1830 to vote for its reëstablishment, but this innovation, dictated by an anti-Catholic reaction, was rejected by the Chamber of Peers. Thenceforward the question seemed to sleep for half a century, until, within the past twelvemonth, revived by M. Naquer, it has gradually secured support from the greater part of the Radical party.

The lines of argument adopted by the present champions of the measure are almost identical with those laid down by the authors of Napoleon's codes. They insist that the society of Paris, and of all the large towns of France, is already so deeply gangrened with sexual immorality that the legal sanction of divorce is an indispensable pallistive. They show that even a separation from bed and board, repugnant and illusory as such a remedy appears, is pronounced by the tribunals more than three thousand times a year. They point to the significant fact that under the existing law, which makes the nuptial bond irrevocable, the number of marriages in France is steadily decreasing. Thus, in 1874, it was 303,000, a year later 300,000, while in 1876 it had sunk to 291,000. It is attested, also, by statistics that the proportion of illegitimate children in the whole number of births is, in Paris, not less than 25 per cent., while in the rest of France, including the rural districts, it is 7 per cent. A detailed comparison has been made between these figures and analogous data from Protestant countries where the marriage tie may be dissolved, and the inference, it is claimed, is irresistible that divorce is not the cause of social disorganization, but rather a recognition and easement of preëxistent evils.

Such are the serious arguments with which prominent members of the Chamber of Deputies advocate the reëstablishment of divorce, while M. DUMAS and other men of letters undertake to inflame public sentiment with their brilliant rhetoric. Meanwhile it is noteworthy that women who are at least equally interested in the question, have as yet taken no part in its public discussion. Not one has raised her voice in print, or signed one of the petitions which have been laid before the Assembly. Another fact is turned to large account by the opponents of the measure, viz., that its promoters have not ventured to consult the accredited organs of legal opinion. The clerical party and the Conservatives defy M. Na-QUET and his friends to follow the precedent set by NAPOLEON I., who, before enacting the civil code, submitted each of its provisions to all the great judicial bodies, including the Court of Cassation, the Courts of Appeal, and the Council of State. The Conservative journals affirm, and the Radical newspapers do not deny, that scarcely a member of those tribunals would now re cord his vote in favor of divorce.

Shall the Brooklyn Bridge be Completed

or Blown Up? It doesn't require a very extraordinary insight into the working of the machinery of city politics to understand the real motive of the letter of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke in which he resigned as trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. CLARKE went into the Board of Trustees as Mr. John Kelly's man. At the death of Mr. James M. Motley, a short Minister of War and Finance, against the | time ago, by the votes of Mr. Kelly and Alderman Morris, the father-in-law of Mr. man Consul; and at last accounts he was | CLARKE, he was appointed trustee. He attended one meeting of 'one Board only, and after a stay of less than an hour, made up his mind that that was not the place for him. 12s therefore went home and resigned, signing a letter which had probably been prepared in advance for him.

Mr. Clarke was troubled because of cer tain irregularities he discovered in the matter of the pay rolls, and because the salaries of two officials had been raised in a manner he considered improper. The other trustees, however, with the single exception of ritory, while the third is " the government | Mr. STEINMETZ, the Comptroller of Brookof the American, British, and German Con- lyn, voted for and defended the increase of salaries, and now explain that the only the conflicting parties as neutral." The criticism which could be brought against treaty with Samoa does not call for a politi- | the pay rolls was that they lacked a merely

would be rut on before any payments were

No charge was brought that there were dummles on the pay rolls, or that they were in any way increased beyond their proper amount. As matter of fact, the signature ought to have been appended, and Mr. CLARKE would have been justified in demanding that it should be affixed to the rolls before they were passed, so that such an oversight should not again occur.

But he did not seek to satisfy himself in that way. Instead, he seized the opportunity to at once put in his letter of resignation, which he probably went into the Board for the express purpose of signing. If there were irregularities in the Board, it would surely have seemed to be Mr. CLARKE'S duty, as the representative of the interests of New York, to keep his place as trustee in order that he might beln to remedy them. and bring the management of the construction of the bridge into proper order. But he retreated at once, abandoned the trust he had voluntarily assumed, and left the trustees upon whose conduct he tried to throw suspicion, to go on with the work.

That doesn't look like square and courageous action, and it does not reflect credit on the appointee of Mr. JOHN KELLY. If he really thought he scented something wrong in the management of the bridge during his one hour's service on the Board of Trustees, a zealous man would have been impelled to stay and work for the correction of the abuse. He wouldn't have found in it merely an excuse for running away from his duty.

But the probability is that Mr. KELLY is opposed to the appropriation now before the Legislature for completing the bridge, and the resignation of Mr. CLARKE is intended to help him in making up his case against it. He was appointed for that purpose, and has resigned, for reasons given, with a view to alding in its accomplishment. That is the case in a nutshell.

But shall the bridge, upon which in the neighborhood of eleven millions have been spent, be now left uncompleted and in its present unsightly condition, for the lack of the small proportion of that sum required to finish it? Unwise as it may have been for the city of New York to invest in such an enterprise, it is preposterous to talk about leaving the bridge unfinished after it has gone so far-after it has been nine-tenths completed, and contracts are out for nearly all the material which will be required for its completion. Moreover, most of these contracts-notably the steel contracts-were made at the comparatively low prices which ruled last summer, and cannot be duplicated to-day except at an advance of several hundred thousand dollars. The failure of the appropriation at this session means the loss of these contracts and a heavy increase in the ultimate cost of finishing the bridge.

The only question is, Shall the bridge be completed or not? If yes, the sooner it is done the better for the taxpayers. If no, then dynamite should at once be applied to the towers, anchorages, and approaches.

Compulsory References

A good deat of discussion is going on about the large number of cases referred in this Judicial Department and about the large amount of fees paid to referees.

Where references are agreed to by the parties litigant, there can be no objection to them; but there is no doubt that compulsory references have been carried to a most unwarranted extent. Even the immaculate GILBERT of Brooklyn is not wholly free from reproach in this respect.

The right of trial by jury has been in large measure practically abolished by the Judges This is a matter which must speedily be reformed.

An exception in the matter of bail was made in favor of the Rev. EDWARD COWLEY, on trial in the General Sessions, in the Shepherd's Fold case. The District Attorney gave him the rare privilege of going at large on bail while his trial is proceeding. This privilege is so rare that the District Attorney could not recall another instance of the kind.

Ash Wednesday now opens the season of fasting, penitence, and prayer which lasts until Easter Sunday. Every day in this period, except the Sundays, is a fast day of precept on one meal in the Roman Catholic Church. But this rigor of abstinence is wisely modified by spe cial regulations. First, as has been said, the Sundays are excepted; secondly, "a moderate collation in the evening" is allowed, which may represent supper, thus giving two meals a day thirdly, ficah meat is by dispensation allowed on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays (except Holy Thursday); fourthly, eggs, butter, and cheese, though the product of animals, are allowed, and lard may be used in preparing fish and vegetables; finally, five classes of persons are excused from any fasting, and "in special cases of sickness or the like" from abstinence from flesh meat also. These are (1) the infirm. (2) those whose duties are of an exhausting "or laborious" character, (3) persons who are attaining their growth, (4) women in pregnancy and also those nursing infants, (5) those who are enfeebled by old age. Thus, taking together the allowances by dispensation and the comprehensive classes of total exceptions, ample provision is made for the mitigation of the rigors of the Lenten season.

Although Mr. Gordon made a gallant fight yesterday to have final disposition made of his resolution providing for a committee to consider the subject of an Isthmus canal, it was laid aside by the Senate; nevertheless, Mr. Gonpox found opportunity to say much in favor of the United States taking immediate and vigorous action on the subject. The Senate passed the bill making an appropriation to enable the United States to be represented at the Berlin fish exhibition, and voted one thousand dollars to defray the expenses of taking Gen. George SYRES'S body from Texas to West Point. The House passed the Hot Springs bill, and referred a bill introduced by Mr. BELTZHOOVER removing the political disabilities of all persons who shall make the proper application for such removal.

Parole is already the first favorite for the Lincolnshire handicap, which comes off March 17. The race is for a thousand sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of twenty sovereigns each. half forfeit. There are eighty-four subscribers. so that the race will be well worth winning. The distance, one mile, is very favorable to Parole. As Mr. LOBILLARD has also entered Pappoose. Wallenstein, and Sly Dance in the race, he need not depend on Parole alone to win it.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT and Mr. Perren of the British Parliament have lately taken occasion to speak very well of this country. There have intely been in the United States other members of Parliament who do not think so well of the country. Mr. CLARE S. READ and Mr. PELL were special Commissioners sent to report on transatiantic agriculture. Mr. READ met his constituents at Diss, Norfolk, lately, and said little about agriculture, but a good deal about Amerleans, and this among other things:

"Those Americans whom an Englishman would term the lower class could not be complimented on their good case. Waiters in holes, porter on railroads, assistants in allops, shoulded as in streets, had a most sancy way of showing their independence. They were rule and offen ave to the last degree, and this was the result of the edu-cation which every one in America enjoyed more or

Again, Mr READ observed that though there were no legal titles in America, almost every one you met was a Senator, or a General, or an Admiral, or a Colonel, or a Major, or a Captain, or a Doctor, or a Professor. He saw that ough an American might be very rich, he onl protectorate; but the commercial and ministerial signature of an officer, which I continued at his business, and died in harness. I against

He saw that a man penniless to-day in a few rears became rich again-" it was all an up and down game with the Americans." He saw that we have game laws and land monopoly laws. just as in England, and that our alleged so-briefy disappeared if you went in at the back door of a saloon on Sunday. One thing that he could praise, however, was LE Dook's Depart-

MR, CONKLING NOT A CANDIDATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- I feel myself authorized to state that Mr. Conkling is not a candidate, presently or remotely, or in any contingency, for the nomination of President at Chicago. The fact may as well be understood first as last. Therefore, when some of his followers, who glory in the leadership of the Oneida Chief, seek to make their devotion to his personal fortunes a cover for betraying the sentiments of certain localities which they are to represent as delegates to the State Convention, they will find it a flimsy excuse for the treachery they intend. Mr. Conkling is for Grant out and out, with-

out any alternative, or second choice, or possible compromise. Conkling means Grant and nothing else. In all his walk and conversation, he is bold enough to avow this purpose distinctly and unqualifiedly, so as to prevent the possibility of mistake now or hereafter. To him more than to any other man belongs whatever credit attaches to the organization of the third term venture, which, up to the time of the progress from San Francisco to Philadelphia. was adroitly planned. A mistake, now admitted, was made when Grant was deflected from a proposed journey to Australia.

Out of the country, attended with a parade appealing to the imagination of the weak and the credulous, Grant was infinitely stronger than in the country, brought into daily contact with thousands, and subjected to public and private criticism. This discovery was soon made, and the managers started him off again on a new tour. The real reason for bringing him home when they did was to give an impulse to the Conventions in Pennsylvania and New York, which the engineers of the machine proposed to capture by calling them long before the usual time, and without allowing the rank and file of the party any fair chance to express their opinions.

This whole movement is a game in politics, of which audacity is the chief feature. It is the final test of the strength of the machine, as the controlling power in a great party, in defiance of the convictions of the best men who compose it, and in disregard of public sentiment, Mr. Conkling plays his stake and takes the chances. Success means possession of the Government absolute and uncontrolled by any outside considerations; an indefinite lease of power; command over the Treasury; unchecked expenditures, and a radical and enduring change in Institutions.

Great corporations, the old Rings, annexa tionists of foreign territory, adventurers of every class and clime, speculators, gamblers in politics and stocks, jobbers of all descriptions. are enlisted in the movement, and reformers like Gen. Butler are engaged in promoting it. Grant went out of the way to make his Boswell publish a recentation of his official report. charging Butler with having been "bottled up," and to say that he only lacked the opportunity to become a great military man. Conkling brought that peace offering about, and now he has for one of his staff the late Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, who alarmed the Republicans as an enemy at the last election, and alarms them still more as a friend for the contest next November.

Mr. Borie's Will-Grant Not the Helr.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.-It was more than inmaied to Gen. Grant by confidential friends of the late to make him the principal heir to his large fortun-Many circumstances contributed to this belief. Long in-timacy between them led to peculiar relations, which Grant's homage to wealth and Borie's admiration of real or fictitious distinction strengthened. These respective profoundly ignorant of the plans of the political managers who have been training Grant for a third term upposed himself to be in the inmost confidence of his riend, and a mentor without whose counsel no serious step would be taken.

He knew no more about the intentions of Conkling and Dameron than he did about the management of the navy of which he was the nominal Secretary for three or four nouths, during the first term of Grant. Therefore, when interrogated by anxions inquirers as to the third term scheme, after his long journey and constant intercourse with Grant for many months, he could give no satisfactory answer. His pride was gratified by the invitation to make that tour, but his stock of information on a point to which public interest was largely directed was not ugmented by it.

If Mr. Borie was missed as to the extent of his enloy nent of Gen. Grant's confidence in all matters that con-erned him, personal as well as political, when his will s read by the travelling candidate for a third term the latter will learn that he too was misled into grea expectations, never to be realized. Both were dupes of their own mistaken trust, and each duped the other, intentionally or otherwise. But it must be said, in justice to the departed Borie, that he rather has the advantage

A Man Roosting in an Organ

A Man Roosting in an Organ.

From the Springfeld Republican.

Melville Peirce of Wellfleet, Mass., a lunatic who has unsuccessfully attempted to till himself by shoothin, and who disappeared fast Sentember, has just been discovered in the Methodist church organ. The organist seeing a man on top of the organ, and supposing was resulted on the monator and solutions of the foliated rested on his shoulders, and his face was covered with a beard, which gave him a with look. An examination revealed that Peirce had been living in the church for some time, that he had a bed on top of the erran, and that he had also occupied the attle. A tab of botter, that some two weeks since was stoler from a story, was found where Peirce had oncealed it, a pertion of which he had used. He had also a lot of canned meats, preserves, and other eatables. Since being taken from the church he will not give any information of where he has been or how he has meaning the remains so long in the vicinity without being discovered sounce. He is now cared for by his friends.

From \$1,500 to \$8,000. Prom the Springfield Republican.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst has resigned the pertonic of the Congregational Church at Lenox to accept that of the Madison avenue Church of New York at a salary of \$6,000. Mr. Parkhurst has been the Lenox paster for five years on a \$1,500 mlary.

The Jamestown Standard, a very readable and instructive journal of Democratic principles and o magnatimous purposes, has been established in Chautau-qua County. We esteem it as a very valuable addition to the newspaper press of the State. We quote a paragraph from its latest number: "In President Jefferson's time, 11 was estimated the

"In President Jesserson's time, I' was elimited that about one voier in hinely wont to his poles to obtain a Government office. Pilty years after that it was eath mated that one voter in ten went to the polis for the same purpose. And now it is asserted that a great danger to our institutions has in the patronage or the dress dent-energnously increased by the certificate of the data of it made abserving increased by the certificate of the data of it made abserving increased by the certificate of the data of the material of the certificate of the nation are now regarded as the stock in trade or capital of the political party in the assertant, without much it any ears for the integrity of the incumbents. Beinge, we have detailentors, embezglements, cheaning indian agents, trands on the revenue, traced even into Washington."

The remedy for all this lies in diminishing the number of offices and especially in diminishing those that are filled by appointment of the national Executive

Nearly forty-six thousand people hold policies in the New York Life Insurance Company, whose thirty fifth annual statement was printed in Tus SUN of yes-terday. These people, being directly interested in the condition of the company, will find satisfaction in the fact that while the total amount at risk has increased about one and three-quarters per cent, during the year the amets, which include a surplus of over \$7,900,000 have increased seven and three-quarters per cent. For the past five years the annual total of death claims paid by the company has averaged about \$1,600,000. Indications of the company's prosperity appear in all the

HOW GREENFIELD'S NECK WAS SAVED. Gov. Cornell's Sudden Change of Mind After Refusing to Grant a Reprieve.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 9 .- The case of Nathan O. Greenfield, thrice tried, twice convicted, and yet unhung for the murder of his wife in Orwell, Oswego County, in 1975, has attracted widespread attention. The history of the legal artifices whereby Greenfield's life has been prolonged would almost out-fancy fiction, and not the least remarkable of these is the recent reprieve granted by Gov. Cornell on the eye of execution, and after he had denied the able and urgent plea of counsel for both commutation and reprieve. The inward history of Gov. Cor. nell's shift of mind has come to light recently in this city, and is quite as curious as any other part of the Greenfield history. This was the situation: Greenfield was sentenced to be hanged at 11 A. M., Friday, Jan. 30. On Tuesday, Jan. 27, his counsel argued an application for ed at 11 A. M., Friday, Jan. 30. On Tuesday, Jan. 27, his counsel argued an application for commutation of sentence or a reprieve before the Governor, who denied it. They then admitted that they saw no error in the previous trial upon which to appeal, and it was conceded that the last thread of hope had broken. Greenfield's relatives were summoned to attend for their final farewell, his funeral fittings were ordered, and the putting together of the gallows was begun. On Wednesday evening all these preparations were brought to a pause by a telegram from Goy. Cornell granting as reprieve until Feb. 27. And now to the history of that reprieve.

Thomas S. Mott of Oswego, member of the Republican State Committee the chief Conkling and Cornell man of that part of the State, and whose son is on the Governor's staff, happened to be in Albany on Wednesday, Jan. 25, and he dined with Goy. Cornell. During dinner Mr. Mott remarked:

"Well, Governor, you are soon to have our Oswego case before you, I understand."

"What case do you refer to?" answered the Governor.

"The case of Greenfield for killing his wife.

Governor.

"The case of Greenfield for killing his wife. They are going to try to get a commutation or a reprieve or something of that sort, aint they?"

They are going to try to get a commutation or a reprieve or something of that sort, aint they y' said the State Committeeman.

"Oh, I had that case before me yesterday and finished it." replied the Governor.

"Indeed!" said Mr. Mott with some surprise; what did you do with it?

"I denied it," said the Governor promptly and decisively.

"I am sorry for that." said Mr. Mott with an air of genuine regret, and upon the Governor's asking why, he proceeded to say that he felt considerable interest in the case, and that the counsel for the people had once offered to accept a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, but Greenfield refused to make it, declaring he was not guilty at all.

Gov. Cornell immediately rose from the table and said: "Mr. Mott. are you sure of this?"

Mr. Mott said he didn't know it for certain, but he had always understood it to be so, and felt very positive of it.

The Governor expressed astonishment that

but he had always understood it to be so, and felt very positive of it.

The Governor expressed astonishment that Judge Huntington had not mentioned this the day before, and, stepping to the telephone in his house, he called up the Pardon Clerk at the Capitol, and directed him to send out word to stop all proceedings in the Greenfield case, and notify Greenfield's counsel and the Shariff of Onondaga County of a repriove to Peb. 27.

Subsequently counsel for the prisoner were directed to serve copies of all affidavits to be used on the motion for commutation, which is to be heard Peb. 24, on the District Attorney of Osways County by noon of Peb. 6. About twenty-five affidavits were served yesterday, among which are some bearing on the offer of the prosecution to accept a plea of guilty in the second degree. Col. W. G. Robinson of Oswego, who was associated in the defence of Greenfield in the first and second trials, makes affidavits the tenton of the process the process of the proce

the prosecution to accept a plea of guilty in the second degree. Col. W. G. Robinson of Oswego, who was associated in the defence of Greenfield in the first and second trials, makes affidavit that, in January, 1879, Mr. Lamoree, whose term as District Attorney had just expired, and who was still retained in the case on behalf of the people, approached him, and, in a conversation on the subject, said he thought the people would accept a plea of guilty to murder in the second degree. Judge Huntington, Greenfield's counsel, makes affidavit that in February, 1879, he had business with H. F. Howe, law partner of District Attorney Chase, at the latter's office. After they finished their business, Mr. Howe asked him in substance what he would do if the people should offer to accept a plea of murder in the second degree; said that he had talked with numerous persons and with Mr. Chase about it, and he thought such a plea would be accepted and asked Judge Huntington to see Mr. Chase about it, Mr. Howe went out and Mr. Chase about it, Mr. Howe went out and Mr. Chase came in, and they talked about the subject, and Judge Huntington understood that such a plea would be accepted. He saw Greenfield, who said he was innocent, and should never plead guilty. On the 25th of March, 1879, letters were printed from Col. Robinson and Judge Huntington, stating substantially the above facts in answer to statements that Greenfield, then about to have his second trial, had offered to plead guilty to the second degree of murder.

Various citizens of Oswego make affidavit that they talked with Mr. Chase about the same time, and understood that the plea spoken of oswego that the people would accept that plea, Greenfield recently made an affidavit that while confined in the Pulaski, Oswego County, jail, in 1877, adjoining a cell in which were confined in the Pulaski, Oswego County, jail, in 1877, adjoining a cell in which were confined in the Pulaski, Oswego County, jail, in 1877, adjoining a cell in which were confined in the Pulaski, Osweg

Lamoree has publicly denied such a conversa-tion, and it has been denied that there was any hole in the wall. Rx-Sheriff Low, who then lived in and had charge of the jail, publishes an affidavit that there was such a hole, through which conversation in the two cells could be distinctly heard.

The statement that the prosecution proposed to accept the second degree plea made such an impression on Gov. Cornell as to lead to the belief that it will have great weight with him in deciding Greenfield's destiny.

Who Recommended Mr. Hayt !

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—"Who recommended Mr. Hayt for Commissioner of Indian Affairs?" was the question pot to Mr. Schurz to-day. Mr. Schurz replied purchasing committee of that Board. When Mr. Hayt was appointed the Board unanimously adopted the ful-

owing:

Economic That the Board of Indian Commissioners avail

the carliest opportunity to express their themselves of the earliest opportunity to express their very great satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. E. A. Hays to the Commissionership of bridan Afbirs, as siving assignance that the administration of also department will be characterized by energy, business capacity, and integrity. We commutablist the President and the country in that he has been able to secure for that office a gentleman preservation of many rare qualifications for the position he occurdes.

Safety on Passenger and Perry Steamers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels have amended Rais 44 so as to require an extra man to be in or near the pilot house an passenger and ferry steamers at all times. The former rule only required an extra man on night routes. A resolution was adopted requiring two steam whistles on double and ferryboats. All lerry signmers will hereafter be required to carry All terry sicanors will bereafter be required to carry the same lights as passenger steamers havingsting the same water. At features have the rough waters are same water. At features a Lating rough waters are iron used for marine boilers of 45,000 tensile train and iron used for marine boilers of 45,000 tensile train and one per cest, additional contraction for each additional 1,000 bounds tensile strain up to and including \$5,000 bounds. All pious are to be examined for color blindness. The rule requiring all wesden life beats to be clinker built was repealed.

Bancing on her 100th Birthday.

Mr. Freeman Bloodgood, the youngest son of Mrs. Doziah Bloodgood, of Perth Amboy, N. J., whose death, at the age of 100 years, was noticed in The Sex of Sunday, tells some interesting jucidents of her inte-When she was married, she was carried about a mil when she was married, she was carried about a mile from bome in a farmer? wagon, and, after the ceremony, her iriends presented her with a cow, hogs, corn, pota-toes, enions, and squashes. She never used a recking chair, always sitting in a high-backed rish-hostomed chair. At the celebration of her 197th birthday, she danced in one of the sets, and was as lively as the youngest. At the request of the company, she same, in a clear voice, the hynn? "My stays are attiting swiftly by." She was born in Metuchen, N. J., Dec. 2, 1879.

Thrown Down a Forty Foot Embankment. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 10.-An engine, tender,

and a baggage car on the Picton Branch Railway ran of he track to day, about a mile from New Glascow, tear no track today, another interest of the engine and tender to the side, and the car on the other side over an emission side, and the car on the other side over an emission to the other side over an emission track, and the side over an emission of the side over an emission of the side over the known of the side over the known of the side over the car of the side over the side o

The Reagan Inter-State Commerce Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10,-The House Commerce WARII SUTTON, COR. 10. The Floure Collisions Commuttee this morning took up the Reagan Inter-State Commerce hill, and decided, 8 to 7, not to report the bill to the House. Mr. Rengan, then requised the pravious of presenting an adverse report, but Mr. Miss moved to reconsider the vote ordering such report, and pentitude the consideration of his motion the Committee adjoirned.

Rene to be Allowed to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-The Cabinet to-day considered Major Reno's application to be allowed to re-sign instead of being dismissed. The decision was that Reno will be allowed to tender his resignation, which will be promptly accepted.

The Messrs, Harper have just published Mr. Rolle's edition of "King John" in the same convenient form as the preceding publications of the series. The learning of the notes and the general discretion of the catter are in no respect diminished in dealing with this powerful and difficult work. This makes sixteen of Shakespeare's plays that have been issued in this style

THE EASTERN CHESSBOARD.

How Bussia and England are Playing for Bomtantion in Central Asia. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- A despatch from Vienna to the Daily Telegraph says: "Intelligence has

been received here from an unimpeachable source to the effect that, at the time Gen. Roberts so unexpectedly found himself in a critical position before Cabul, the Russian General Abramow, Governor of Samarcand, had secretly arrived at Dorwaz, east of Cabul, the centre of agitation. There is no longer the slightest doubt but that a league has been formed in Central Asia, under the auspices of Russia, against English domination, and that the most prominent and influential member of the league is the Ameer of Bokhara, whose daughter mar-

tender." The Times this morning says it has reason to believe that directions have been sent to the British Minister at Teheran to inform the Persian Government that her Majesty's Govern

ried Abdurrahman Khan, the Afghan pre-

sian Government that her Majesty's Government releases Persia from the treaty engagement of 1857, by which Persia bound herself not to take possession of Herat. This is tuntamount to an invitation to Persia to do the thing she is thus expressly permitted to do. The Times adds: "We seem, in effect, to have handed Herat over to Persia with a view to uniting the interests of Persia and India in opposition to Russia."

The Times access to deprecate the Government's polley, and inquires what obligations it entails on England. It says: "We shall learn with pleasure that the permission to Persia to occupy Herat does not involve a guarantee of secure possession. If England is to be liable for what may happen in the direction of Herat, there seems to be an almost endiesy vista of responsibility opening out more and more widely at each remove. A demonstration by Russia, which would have had little or no meaning before, might be the ground of very grave suspicion in view of its possible effect on the state of affairs at Herat."

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an inputity of Lord Hartington the Life.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an inquiry of Lord Hartington, the Liberal leader, relative to the announcement in the Tracs this morning regarding Persia and Herat, said: "Communications from Persia on the subject have been under consideration. We have not yet come to an understanding on the subject. Therefore it is inconvenient to make any statement."

subject. Therefore it is inconvenient to make any statement."

In the House Lords, to-day, Earl Granville asked whether it were true that the Government had relieved Persia from her engagements relative to Herat.

Lord Beaconsteld replied: "There is no foundation for the statement. Steps for the settlement of affairs in Afghanistan aircady, in many instances, have been taken with success. During their progress many communications were interchanged with Persia concerning the northexatern frontier, but nothing has been concluded. It would be most inconvenient and injurious to present the papers on the subject now."

WALTER P. WORRALL'S FREAK.

Giving Himself Up as a Vagrant, Though Heir to at Least \$50,000.

Walter P. Worrall gave himself up as a ragrant in the Jefferson Market Police Court on Dec. 24 last, and was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. His clothes were much worn. His manner was quiet. He seemed to be of unsound mind. He was given employment in the court jail, where he worked as a cook. He became tired of this life on Sunday last, and wrote to the law firm of Dupignac & Dupignac, his at-

the law firm of Dupignac & Dupignac, his attorneys.

Louis Dupiguac called at the court yesterday, supposing that Worrall had just been arrested. His surprise was great when he learned that Worrall had been the prison cook for a month. He said that Worrall was worth at least \$50,000, which his family held in trust for him. Worrall, he explained, was subject to strange freaks. In the fall of 1878 he shipped as a common sailor, and made the voyage to Liverpeci and back before the mast. For this last freak there was no reason at all, as he could easily command the interest on his money. Mr. Dupignac took measures to have Worrall released.

In the prison Worrall was known as Walter. He was found ecoking the soup. He has a pleasing, gentlemanly face, with high forehead and heavy; dark moustache. He said that his father had been in the iron business at 28 Ein street, and had a foundry in Elizabethport. He died in 1878, leaving \$20,000. Worrall said that he had not received his inheritance, but would in time. When asked why he had given himself up, he said:

"That was my last resort: my relatives are antagonistic to me."

MORE MONEY ASKED FOR.

arge Sums Required to Meet Deficiencies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- The deficiencies in the annual appropriations for the various departments of the Government, for which deficiencies appropriation bills are asked, aggregate \$5,779,536.66, and include the following as the principal items: For the star service of the Post Office Department, \$2,000,000; for the payment of claims certified by the Treasury Department, \$804.561.82; deficiency estimates in-cluded in the regular annual letter of John Sherman, \$1,108,237,73; deficiency in the public printing, \$450,000; deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of United States Courts. \$395,000; estimates from John Sherman for amounts refunded in customs cases, \$200,000; deficiency in the postal service, \$307,248.32; Indian service, \$135,000; railway mail service, \$55,000. The docket of the Appropriations Committee shows that of the regular annual appropriation bills five have been reported to the House of Representatives, of which the Pensions bill, appropriating \$32,400,000, became a law Jan. 13.

The Military Academy bill is about to go to a conference committee of the two Houses, having been increased by the Senate from \$154,919 to \$327,833.12.

The Fortifications bill has been increased from \$375,000 to \$500,000 by the Senate Committee, and is now with the Senate. The Indian bill, \$4,493,000, and the Consular and Diplomatic bill, \$1,141,935, are both in the hands of the House Committee. tion for the expenses of United States Courts.

MR. HUTCHINS'S PLAN.

Changing the Method of Appointing Super-visors of Elections.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- Mr. Waldo Hutchns introduced in the House yesterday a bill which he believes will final , settle the trouble concerning the appointment of chief supervisors of elections. The appointment of these officers is now vested in the United States District Judges. The chief supervisor is selected from among the United States Commissioners, and his term of office may be for life. Mr. Hutching's bill provides that on and after June 30, 1880, chief supervisors of election shall be appointed by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, from among the citizens at large. The supervisors term of office is fleed at two years, the duration of the Congressional term. Mr. Hutching believes that his bill, if adopted, will remedy the prime objections to the office of chief supervisor of elections. The appointment, which is of a political character, will be taken out of the hands of the judiciary, and the revisory power which is conferred upon the Senate will probably guarantee the selection of honest men for the place. from among the United States Commissioners.

Major Klernon's Singular Story.

Major Kiernan, a blaster, of East New York venue, Flatbush, L. I., yesterday surrendered himself to Justice Green, in Flatbush, saying that he had stabbed a man in a fight at the Brooklyn city line the night before, and had probably killed him. Kiernan's clothing was bloody, and there was a cut across one of his hands. He said that the man had attempted to murder him, and to said that the man had attempted to murder him, and to save his life he «Kiernam) enatebod a pocket knife from his assailants hand and stabled him in the side. The man, whose mane Kiernam said he did not know, fell, uttering a cry of pain. Kiernam sain he far a waw. Justice Green turned. Kiernam aver to the Flathush police, who locked him up in the Town Hall. A solderman sounced the vicinity where Korman sold that the field to courred, but could find no trace of any wonded or dead man, nor could he learn that there had been a fast. He applied to the Breaklyn police for information, but no report of any stabling affray of the description given by Kiernam had been received by thom. The Flathush police will hold Kiernam for further investigation.

The Hudson River Ice Crop.

RONDOUT, Feb. 10 .- It is the general opinion among ice men that there will be no such dearth of ice as has beretofore been predicted. Although the quantity of ice harvested from the river will be small compared write other reasons, yet there is an abundance of better the term has been discussed in the second of the control of the contr

American Railroad Project in Egypt.

BOSTON, Feb. 10 .- A company organized in BOSTON, Pob. 10.—A company organized in this city yesterday under a charter from this State dated Peb. 6, 1980, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad from Cairo, Eavys, through Port Sand and Damascus, to connect with the Emphrates Valler Sand and Damascus, to connect with the Emphrates Valler Sand road, about to be built by an Emphish company. Branch roads are also provided for by the charter. The Turkish covernment has been applied to ter concession of the necessary right of way.

Weak longs are cruelly racked and the con-ral strength gradually wasted by a permister, deep wated cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if troubled with either Asthma or Prouchliss -416

SUNBEAMS.

-Nearly 300,000 persons are employed on

-An enterprising Yankee is making a polulu directory, and for the first time the houses tra

The Parisian authorities estimate the

damage done by the floating ice in the Paris district sions at \$700,000. -The ex-Empress Eugenie has ordered of the sculptor Boehm a marble group of life size repri

ing the Prince Imperial lying dead on the ground, partly wrapped in his close, while an angel is crowning him. Pauline Markham, the famous beauty of original Lydia Thompson company, has been heard on in Arizona. She quitted her husland and a "Pora forc" company, leaving a letter, in which she sale she was tired of both.

-Krupp turns out 300 cannon of the largest calibre every month, and often double that number = 15,000 in two years. He has battened on war. In 1810 he firm employed 10 men, in 1843 100; to-day many sands of operatives draw wages from him -A tramp found a woman alone in a Ver-

nont farm house, and threatened to kill her if she did not give him five cents. "Well, here it is," she said, howing the coin, "but I gness I'll shoot it to you," and she dropped it into the barrel of a shotgun. The scilow did not wait to take it. -Ved Connor was chairman of the floor

committee at a Colorado bull, and avowed his interiors of excluding negroes, it he had to shoot them. It was feemed a good joke to blacken the face of a burly white sperado and send him to force an entrance; but Vot arried out his promise by shooting the introder.

—California averages higher rates for farm labor than any State in the Union, viz. \$41 a month without board, and \$2.27 a day for transient belo in

harvest times. South Carolina is said to pay the least, or an average of \$0.83 per month, without board. Tran sient help is paid for at the rate of 89 cents a day, out board. -The art treasures of Prince Paul Demtdoff, heretofore deposited in his villa of San Denate, are about to be sold at anction in Fiorence. The most famous art collectors of Europe have already gathered

there to attend the sale. An illustrated catalogue has been published, which is a rare work of art in itself, the price being \$10. It is sold for the henefit of the poor. -When the cable brought him tidings of the annulment of his marriage with Counters Raimondia Caribaldi abandened himself to an outburst of joy. All his family had gathered around him, as his recent illness had aroused their fears. The news caused an instanta-neous change in his physical condition, and a fife was

organized, in the course of which he legitimatized his two youngest children and married their mother -A due! between a son of M. Waddington, the ex-fremier, and another young man, a prope of an article in a country paper, deemed by the former offensive to himself, was fought on the 21st of the field. gian frontier. The distance was thirty leet, with the option of advancing ten feet, two balls to be exchanged M. Waddington alightly wounded his adversary at the first shot. The second did no harm, and the seconds declared the combatants brave fellows and honor satisfied

-The authorities of Gotha have made their report for the year 1879 on the subject of cremation. The first body was treated on the 10th of Decem ber, 1878, since when fifteen others have been similarly disposed of. The average time required for the complete incineration of the bodies was about two hours, and it is regarded as most satisfactory that not only has no con plaint as to the result been made at Gotha, but that a number of other German towns are preparing to follow its example and build crematories. -Dumas's book on "Divorce" has just

been published, and absorbs the attention of the Paris-ians. It is known that Dumas married a Russian is by of high culture, and that he is as happy as a man can be with a charming wife and family. This fact suggested to one of his triends the following question: "How could you give your thoughts to the divorce question-you who have derived such thorough happiness from marnage?"
"My friend," Dumas replied, "no physician can ductor a
patient unless he himself endoys very good health."

-The comparative force of gunpowder and dynamite was discussed by two miners at Tunka, Cal. They agreed, as a test, to explode certain quantities of the substances under two planks, the friend of gunpowder to stand on the dynamite plank and the friend of dynamite on the other. The trial was made in the presence of an interested crowd of spectators. It resulted in a broken leg for the man who was lifted ten feet into the air by the dynamite, and uncounted bruises for the one whom the gunpowder threw against the trunk of a tree.

-A remarkable collection of autographs number of letters by the heroes of the Thirty Years' War and the great poets and actors of tiermany. A latter of Amelin Rottischild (sitched the enermous sum of \$1,200. It had reference to a loan which one of the petty sovereigns of tiermany had effected with the founder of the great banking house, and which he did not want to return. His Serene Highness is handed without gloves, and receives some wholesome advice on the principles of commercial integrity.

-Macaulay has pointed out that the first English author who really made a good paying business of literature was Eichardson, for the good reason that be writings;" but a correspondent of the Atheneum points out that in a letter to Mr. Pultney, in 1735, he says: "I mover

the date of publication of "Gulliver," for which \$1,000 is alleged to have been paid. Probably it has carned for the booksellers by this time \$100,000. -Julius Rahde's wife died, at Dayton, to, and left two children on his hands, one see I e s, and the other an infant. He complained that they bethered him insufferably; the baby was a particular post, keeping him awake nights, and refusing to eat the sould food that he gave it. The little one was found dead in its cradle one day, and the following is the testimone of the surviving child: "Papa came in and took buby from the cradle and hitlit; be then put buby look in increasing and went out and got drunk; then pape there are areas and took baby from the crade, and threw how down on the floor; he kicked baby in the sile, then packed him up and hit him and choked him; buby did not ery, and papa put him back in the cradie.

-The London Athengona discusses whether men whose names are softened introdunitedities often make a name in letters. We do not speak of Frank Racon or Jack Milton or Sandy Pope, but the Scotland and he ar of Bobbie Burns, and there is something onde arms a pecially. All the Samuels, of whom many tre-Sam Johnson, Sam Willerrore, As-are call diminutive. Statesmen in England have de-this diminutive, not always justified by intenpart of those who employ it. Paus. Boldly Pe-Russell, Foin Marsulay, Foin Dutar note, arrests still used, and protently has gone as our or to

present Prime Minister Ben D fora- to -The third volume of the political sourcespondence of Frederick the Great has Detailed and embraces the very remarkable year of 1704, at Dewashing his time in manquerndes, but a Ac., during his carnival of Berlin. But from this correspondence we bearn that all these festivities were held with a versite deceiving the other powers. Many letters final of he efforts made to win the Russian Court. The howevers also very numerous which speak of the supers with England, the understanding with France and the events of the campaign. The correspondence will exchange a cite much interest, as it contains the ordered of sort

erick the Great on the state of politics in Europe -The Washington house, at Mount Vernon, has been repaired and returnished, and in a way that does not please a woman correspondent of the Springfield Republicia. She says: It is such a such a such a sad and woful pity-that the women who this place in charge have so little continue were, ecolor taste and real veneration for the house of Wash and to The different rooms belong to different States U appropriated them, and a vandal committee have most taken to restore and furnish them. For east patter of music room, treated by Ohio, leads the immunitious gracesion. It has at the first plance and Ohio book, it is so new, so fresh, so shouldy. They we painted the malls and ceiling, they've last Turkish rigs on the diser, they've made new furniture that has the pattern but not the lock of anything old, they've himz in it an absorbable mirror with a bevelled glass bender brushouted with a cut flower design, and the only thing in it is the largest enord of Selly Custon." New York does not come in for a share of the censure, however, for the d. awing room, in charge of this state, has been but slightly affired, most of the original furniture remaining.

-Lawyer Jacob Wolf, in the trial of a cause in the Superior Court of Constants, and the Wil-ness a flar, and was relocated by Judge Harmen, who ad-ded. "This case is council of a circus, anythous without counsel making it more so." That is a pretty remark for a Court to make." Mr Wolf retorted. I say your Honor has no right to talk that way. Mr. Reporter, but have done. But down on the record of these proceedings. that down. Fix down on the record of these proceedings that this four says that this case is a circus. "And jost down," said his Honer, "that the Fourt said and "without connect making it more so." The proceedings were quiet for awhile, until Mr. Well got angre at the op-posing lawyer, and dared him to go into the hallway for a fair. Further on to addressed the bourt as follows: If your Honor wants suther the upon a proposition that original entries are the best existing. I can produce Tayter and Greenical on Evidence and bring in all the house in the fibrary. But I don't map we it would make any difference. You would death the guissiane and how, and I can't help the difference that it is not death fibration of the position of the law of the map of the position of the law of the position of a chair, and the contents that it is not death of the position of a chair, and the contents of the position of a chair, and the contents of the position of a chair, and the contents are small and the position of a chair, and the contents are small and the position of a chair, and the contents are small and the position of a chair, and the contents are small and the position of a chair, and the contents are small and the position of a chair, and the contents are small and the position of a chair, and the contents are small and the position of a chair, and the contents are small and the contents are